WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ALBANIANS ROUTED AND THEIR MOST NOTABLE LEADERS HANGED.

Five Hundred Villages Destroyed -Crete Excited-Yesterday's Elections in France-Conspiracy Against the Czar-Important Documents Discov-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4 .- The Roums lian conference met informally to-day. Full Instructions have not yet arrived. Veissel Pasha telegraphs that he has com-

pletely defeated the Albanians and captured and promptly hung the most notable of their leaders.

Numerous unfounded rumors are current.

of attempts to poison the sultan. It is believed that the sultan is becoming demented. lieved that the sultan is becoming demented.

COTENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The crar, in replying to the Bulgarian deputation, said he would endeavor to secure accord among the powers to effect a pacific solution of the Roumelian difficulty.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The report of the interview with the crar has caused rejoicing at Philippopolis. British Consul Laxcelles has arrived at Philippopolis on a mission to effect a reconciliation between the sultan and Prince Alexander.

and Prince Alexander.

The people of Crete are excited over the Balkan troubles, but maintain an expectant attitude. They have sent an address to the powers, asking that the treaty of Berlin be maintained; otherwise, that Greece be permitted to annex Crete.

Losnon, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Sofia says Bulgaria is one military camp. All the male population between the ages of 15 and 45 are under arms, and thousands of volunteers are being enand thousands of volunteers are being en-rolled daily. They appear to be carnest

and determined.

The activity of the Turkish preparations is believed to point to the early occupation of Roumella by Turkey.

Mannin, Oct. 4.—Throughout Spain today 275 new cases and 112 deaths have been reported.

AN UNRELIABLE DISPATCH.

AN UNBELIABLE DISPATCH.

ST. PETERSUEGO, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Novo Vremya from Askabad, dated Friday, says: "The English have taken that possession of Herat and have ordered the inhabitants to quat the town immediately. The inhabitants, angered by the sation of the English, have thrown up earthworks opposite the citadel. The English are being strongly re-enforced." This dispatch is considered to be exaggerated.

CONSTRIENT TO MURDER THE CLAR.

CONSPIRING TO MURDER THE CZAR. St. Perrissura, Oct. 4.—Forty nibilists, iccluding a number of professors and others well known, have been arrested at Warsaw on a charge of conspiring to murder the erar. The arrests have caused a great sensitive.

ELECTIONS TESTERDAY IN PHANCE. Pauls, Oct. 4.—The elections are proceeding very quietly. The republicans are apparently sure of majorities in the provinces. The results will not be ascertained and made known until to-morrow.

Jules Ferry has been elected by a large majority at Epinal.

CHOLERA. Mannin, Oct. 4.—There were reported throughout Spain on Saturday 373 new cases of cholera and 175 deaths from the

disease.

Rosm, Oct. 4.—in Palermo 146 new cases of cholers and 70 deaths were reported to-day. In Parma 19 new cases and 9 deaths were reported, and in other places in Italy 12

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED. ROME, Oct., 4.—Important documents relating to the Caroline Islands have been discovered among the archives of the vatican. They will facilitate the settlement of the difficulty between Germany and Spain.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—It is off-cially stated that the report that Germany and Spain had reached an agreement concerning the Caroline affair is unfounded. Germany's relating to the last Servicion of the last Servicion ply to the last Spanish note still awaits the emperor's approval.

THE RESELS IN THE NILE. ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.—British troops and gunboat have been ordered up the Nile, wing to the rebel advance to Hamek.

EXPLORERS RETURNED. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The Danish expedition twenty-nine months, has returned to Copen-hagen. The expedition made a special chart of a hitherto unknown coast, reaching atlitude 66 08 north, and named it Christian

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Belgium has withdrawn from the monetary convention. The effect of this step is anxiously awaited in Ger-many, where a severe bi-metal struggle is feared. PIVE HUNDRED VILLAGES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 5 .- Advices from False Point, India, say that the recent cyclone de-stroyed 500 villages. THE POPE'S INTEREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Standard's correspondent at Rome says: The pope eagerly reads reports of the electoral chances in Ireland. He uncersingly admonished the Irish bishops to prevent their flocks from supporting nationalists.

Getting Rid of the Chinese PORTLAND, OREG., Oct. 4.—A Seattle (Wyo. T.) special to the Gregorian says: "Two large meetings were held here last night, both for Labor, who are desirous of quickly getting rid of the Chinese without violence or prood-Labor, who are desirous of quickly getting rid of the Chinese without violence or accodshed, but there is an element here not at all anxious to avoid violence, and they are working to increase the agitation. The latter class also held a meeting, and their speakers were loudly applauded when making any reference to the idea of forcing the Chinese to leave. The Knights of Labor, in having the clement saddled upon them, will find their work much retarded. While the meeting of the class referred to was being held in one hall, about 700 citizens gathered in the Opera House. They signed a piedge to aid in enforcing law and sensist the officers in quelling any riots that may occur, and Sheriff J. H. McGrowthen appointed them deputy shoriffs and a justice of the peace administered the eath of office to each. The town was then districted into twenty parts and a captain for each district was appointed. The deputies will be for twenty companies, and when properly armed they will be able to furnish ample security against riots."

TALE, R. C., Oct. 4.—A train this morning from east of here brought 1,000 whites and 1,200 Chinese, discharged laborers on the Canadian Pacific railway. The contractors have begun paying off the whites, and the seene about the town beggars description. The salous and streets are full of drunken men, and the residents of the town have been obliged to har the decors of their dwellings to keep the howling throng from forcing cultance therein.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Last night a drunken man, who said his name was Wilson, gave himself up at a police station and told a horrible story of a murder he had committed in Philadelphia. of a murder he had committed in Philadelphia. The man being drunk, the officers paid but little attention to his confession. To-day however, the man, while soher repented his story and invisited upon its truth-planess so carnesity that he will be held until the matter is investigated. He saes that about a year ago he get into an altercation with Anthony Poly on Cheskust Hill. Palladelphia, about a business matter, and upon Daly's becoming violent he struck him on the head with an ax, killing him instantly. To hide his crime he dragged the body several huntred yards and threw it into the Wissahickon river

the turnplke near the city and aunounced that he would kill the first "nigger" who passes, When Samuel Tibba, gred 20 years, an inoffen-sive colored boy, rode by Bookwalter delib-erately shot him in the back, indicting a fural wound. Brokwalter was arrested.

Prevalence of Hog Cholera. Kansas Cirv., Mo., Get. 4.—The Times To-peka (Kan.) special says: State Veterinarian Volcomb reports that hog cholors prevails in DELIBERATED DEATH.

Ballots of Destiny-Double Suicide in Contral Park.

New York, Oct. 4.—The remains of the roman found shot in Central Park last evening woman found shot in Central Park has evening, and also those of the young man found dead by her side, were to-day identified as Mrs. Maria Roch, wife of Dr. Edmund I. Koch, editor of the German Free Press, of Jersey City, and George Bessendorf, Mrs. Koch's maiden name was Nordhof. She was married to Dr. Koch sixteen years ago. They have three children, the eidest 14 and the youngest a years of age.

city, and George Bessendorf, Mrs. Roch's maiden name was Nordhof. She was maried to Dr. Keeh sixteen years ago. They have three children, the eideat H and the youngest 6 years of age.

A police officer hearing three shots fired in rapid succession baseened to the spot where came the noise and the flash, and, hurrying through the shrubbery in the darkness, he found himself close by the statue of the 'Pligrim,' on the east drive. Here he heard another shot. Then several deep groans and all was still. A light was struck, and this was what the officer saw: A man and woman, both robed deeply in black as though propared for a futeral, lying upon a horse hianket. The woman was dead, and a sunile was upon her face, which, in life, had been pretty. The man was dying, and soon, too, he was still. On the woman's treast, which she had bared for on their left hand a black glove, and between them was a "hulldog" bistol. A drop of oil on the woman's hands and grime of smoke on her fingers showed there was no murder, but suicide, and the man having died last indicated that he had waited the woman's death before taking his own life. Two builet bodes were in her breast at the heart, and her companitor's aim had been as true, Between them was a box full of love letters. The two bodies were faken by the two. They had clearly sat with cash other and deliberated death and left it to the chance of each, at the same time writing the fatal wish upon paper. The slips were there, and on them the words, "Shall we cited and "Shall we liver". The die had finally been cast fittally, and the two, it is reasoned, had repeired to the park to die longether. Each was about 3' years old. The woman's fer shall will be so little to each other and deliberated death and left it to the chance of each, at the span time writing the fatal wish upon paper. The slips were there, and on them the words, "Shall we clief" and "Shall we liver". The die had finally been cast fittally, and the two, it is reasoned, had repeired to the park to die longular. Each was The second process of the second process of

New York, Oct. 4.—At 5 o'clock this moraing Pauline Patschke, aged 49 years, the
wife of Gustav Patschke, a German tailor, of
No. 784 East Twelfin street, attempted suicide
by severing the arteries in her left arm and
wrist. This not having the desired effect, she
selved a razor and out a terrible gash in the
back of her neek, from which she died accu
after. No cause is assigned for the net.
She aroused her hisband from aleys after
making the incisions and conversed rationally
and tenderly with him until her strongel
failed. She had carefally hald out clean lines
in which to be buried, and, as she was dying,
told her husband it was better to go to steep
forever than to suffer all through life. ANOTHER SUICIDE.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

Five Men Killed and About Forty Others Severely Wounded. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4.—A terrible accident happened on the Fergus Falls brauch of the Northern Pacific railroad, seven miles west of here, this morning, by which five men lost their lives and thirty or ferry others were more or less injured. John Robinson's show left Wahpeton, Dak., for this place in two sections. When within seven miles of Fergus Falls, near a\*small place called French, the head or bagsage section broke in two while going up a heavy grade, and ten or twelve cars went flying back at a terrifie rate. On the rear of the train were three sleeping cars occupied by workmen, over 500 in humber, all of whom were sound asleep. The cars which had broken loose increased their speed as they approached the second or care section. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4.—A terrible accident appened on the Fergus Falls branch of the ons occupied by workmen, over 230 in number, all of whom were sound asleep. The cars which had broken loose increased their speed as they approached the second or caus section, and probably had run a mile before they struck it. The engineer of the rear section saw the ears approaching, but only had time to stop his train before it struck him. The brakemen on the loose cars tried to put on brakes, but they had difficilty in running from car to car on account of the wagons, which impeded their progress. Had the engineer of the rear section only a moment's more time he could have backed his train and avoided the calamity, but it was too late, and the cars struck his engine with tremeudous force, throwing the sleepers from the track and smashing them beyond recognition. The result was soon apparent. More than 109 men were buried in the debris. The scene can hardly be described. The night was fearfully dark, and the groans of the men were appailing. The people in the rear section at once began the work of removing the men, five of whom were found dead, and many others wounded and bleeding. Word was at once dispatched to this city, and a train in charge of superintendent Vining at once havened to this scene, and dead and it was simply a miracle that he escaped. The following is a list of the dead: George Krause, said to have a brother in the head was taken from under two dead ones, and it was simply an irracle that he escaped. The following is a list of the dead: George Krause, said to have a brother in the headware business at 42 Main street. Cincinnati, Roberts, first name unfanown, hired out at Walera Friday night and wanted to go to Cincinnati; Charles Wallace, joined at the Hummel House, Cincinnati, and was formerly on the police force of that city; Samuel Blair, Joined at Coltax, W. T. List of wounded: William Wiffield, of Appomaticx, Va., not expected to his, Larrner, lowa, slightly Injured; Joe Brown, feet smashed, Wm. Murray, head jammed.

A long list are also more or less injured. A hospital car is expected

Woman Convicted of Horrible Murder. LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The trial of Mrs. Druse, for the murder of her husbandclosed at Herkimer at 12:10 this morning. The closed at Herkimer at 12:10 this morning. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It was the most bruisl murder ever known in this section of the state. It is probable that the first person ever hanged in the county will be awoman. The crime was committed in the town of Warren on the 15th of December last. After Mrs. Bruse killed her husband abe cut his body up and burned it in the stove. The crime was not detected until about four weeks after.

Montellore Memorial Services.

Monteflore Memorial Services. Monteflore Memorial Services.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—A memorial service in homor of the late Hon, Moses Monteflore was held to-day in the Mound Street Temple. The Rev. Dr. Heckman, of Avondale, made the principal address.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Memorial services in homor of the late Sir Moses Monteflore were held in the various synagogues of the city to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Charles Ciayton died o-night, of congestion of the brain. He was a pioneer of California and had represented Cali-fornia in Congress. He had been president of the produce exchange and at the time of his death was president of the merchant's ex-change. He was one of the best known and most popular men in California.

Postoffice Burglarized. Garden City, Kan., Oct. 4.—The postoffice at this place was burglarized last night, the safe blown open, and all the money, registered letters, and valuables taken. There were thirty-aix money packages from the govern-ment land office, containing large amounts. There is no clew to the burglars.

TWO EXCELLENT SERMONS.

CANON PARRAR AND MR. BEECHER DIS COURSE UPON DIVINE AFFAIRS.

The Archdeacon Speaks Simple Words Comments Upon St. Paul's High, Sublime Devotion.

New York, Oct. 4 .- "I wish to call your attention this morning," said Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, "to what I think may properly be called the great prayer—Paul's great prayer. You will find it in the 5d chapter of Ephesians, lith to the 21st verses: "For this cause I bow my knees muo the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in Heaven and earth is named; that he would grant you according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his spiris in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith, that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is breadth and length and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with the fullness of God. Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him teg long in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end, amen." Contrast this with the Lors's prayer, simple and tranquil that is, and yet how deep. The tranquil nature of Christ was a boken of immense elevation, a sign of divinity. They that live lower down in the convolutions of time are of necessity struggling for higher and higher birth. There can be no internal struggle in the true divine nature. Paul's prayer, like Paul inmed; is null of emotion, high, sublime emotion. This is rather a description of his habit of prayer than the record of any one single prayer. The world was loat to his hought in such moods as these. He had rison above the earth, and his thoughts moved luthe seven te withint where God dwells. Hallowing his own loundings and lovings, he pours forth his supplication for his beloved, and in them moods of guardian angels and their implements with the conditions of their earthly wards. This is what be bown his knee for: That He would grant you seconding to the riches of His slory, to be strongthened with might by His spirls in the more man. It is not a prayer for help or prospecily, nor ontward counforts. Lawhit as they are, they were forcounted in the superme importance of these normal man. It is not a prayer for help or prospecily, understanding time to understand it in

name is written in the lamb's book of life, but it is not because I am going to heaven that I try to develop writte, patience, faith, and love, but because they are intrinsically beautiful and because in doing so I shall pleave God. I would seek to live a pure life and spiritual lite if there were no God and if there were no life hereafter for the intrinsic excellence and worthiness of these things. The higher life of the soul is the real life, and it is a life of real power, and when recognized, developed, accepted by faith, it dominates over every other, and sin fixel its suppressed and trodden under foot. The power of Jesus Christ in the human soul sets the man free from the whole power of animalism in the human body, and we can do all things, Christ strengthening us.

The Love of God for the Lost Sheep of the House of Israel.

BALT:MORE, Oct. 4.—The announcement tha Archdeacon Farrar would preach at St. Paul's Church to-day drew an immense throng, and despite a heavy rain the edifice was crowded to its umost capacity long before the usual hour for the service to begin, and many were unable to get even standing room. Archleacon Farrar preached from a part of the sixth verse of the lifeenth chapter of St. Luke, "Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost." He said he wheled to speak a few simple words of the love of God. for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. It was the special characteristic of Jesus to love the lost as they were never loved i before. Like the Atjine cold is the human heast. The bleak cold of the mountain in the season of spring is touched by the warm rays of the sun when the barriers of snow melt, and after a few days the mountain top is covered with purple flowers. The human heart is cold, but none so cold as not to be melted by love, the love of God which passeth understanding. Christ is the friend of the poor, and when he called them about him the Pharisecs were indiginant, and spoke of Him as the carpenter's son. When moving among the people they held aside their garments less they might be contaminated, and declared themselves holler than those who did not follow them. They could not understand Christ's way at all, nor did he notice them in their broad phylacterics, but gathered around Him the reprobate and the women who had been east out.

The reverend preacher spoke of the parable of the lost sheep, he lost coin, and the prodigal son. They were taught by Christ to call in the wayward and shind to his own fold. The lost sheep is the sinner who has strayed away from the fold; the lost coin is the neglected sinner who must be searched for, and the lost son is one who has left his father's house regardless of his mother's tears and his father's boils one who has left his father's house regardless of his mother's tears and his father's house regardless of his mother's tears and his father's house reall if the sum of the lost sheep, find the lost coin, and the father. There are th

Smallpox in New York City. New Your, Oct. 4.—Two more cases of small-pox were to-day reported to the city health officer. The health authorities now concede that there is ground for apprehension that during the winter this city may suffer much from smallpox. THE ETHICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. Otis T. Mason Discusses Human Desire for Better Things.

There is an increased interest in the meet ngs of the Ethical Society, which assembles every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the northwest corner of Sixth and C streets. The attendance is quite large, and includes many

northwest corner of Sixth and C streets. The attendance is quite large, and includes many of the most prominent people in the city. B is desired to have a speaker of note or ability at each meeting, though it is often difficult to secure such. Yesterday Prof. O. T. Mason, of the national nurseum, delivered a short isoture, bis subject being "Desire for Better Things."

"Wherever we are able to track clearly the history of our race," said the professor, "was see men and women disconsented with the order of things around them and longing for improvement. Observant travelers among very low types of humanity inform us that they have discovered there individuals of this class who wish to be better, to do better, and to see things around them inproved. It is generally conceded that our race has arisen from a condition to the highest is great indeed, but there must have been at first proclivities toward better things to give man a start at all. If I were called upon, therefore, to define our species in a single phrase I would call it when discontent d' or 'the uncontented' species.

"This spirit of unsatisfaction has all along been at work in every department of human want and activity. If man had from the first been centent with his food, his clothing, his shelter, his rude appliances for obtaining these, his weapons, his enjoyments, bis conduct, and his beliefs, as are all his fellow creatures of the animal worlds, there would have been no comports and luturing, no aris and industries, no oscial orders or systems of philosophy."

and industries, no social orders or systems of philosophy."

The professor discussed at length, but in a clear and entertaining manner, the bearings-bistorieal, ethnological, and anthropological, "I think," he continued, "two duties plainly lie before the members of the Ethical Society. The first is to found a school of scientific mornality, the members of which may be known for the practice of the highest writers. It is well understood that no men can reform society until they are themselves reformed. The members of this society should be patterns in the gratification of all those devires which Mr. Ward has placed at the foundation of human activities, patterns in the family, in all social and civil relations, devoted always to the interests of the state and humanity.

"Let us suppose that in addition to reforming ourselves and securing the supreme happiness of a scientifically cerrect life we desire to make the world better, to remove many secial impediments to our own well-being and that of our families. In carrying this into effect we have to repost the old plan of trials and follures until we hit upon the right way, per adventure too late.

"It am not aware," he said in conclusion, "that any other association of people in the world has undertaken dispassionately to study the outogreey and the phylogouy of othics, the nature of things as yet undreamed of. So far as we know, all things that now exist came from a homogeneous star dust seathered though space, which being moved and fash-oned by forces that we cannot comprehend at last brings forth, upon one of the smallest specks in the universe a creature not, only capable of comprehending what is seen, but one world and spaces beyond. It this the end? By no means. Moral progress has only just begun, and

Kings and Warriors.

New York, Oct. 4.—At about 9 o'clock Saturday evening several squads of policemen in citizen's dress, under the command of Capt. Brogan, of the fitteenth precinct, made an extensive raid upon the gambling houses and policy shops in the neighborhood of Bleecker and Thompson streets. These dens are patronized almost exclusively by the colored sporting fraternity and a sprintiflur of white gamblers, and have been running full blast for several months' past. The raid was so quiet and unexpected that the police had all the avenues of escape guarded, and an entrance effected before an alarm could be given, and they may be a considered and mexpected that the police had all the swinters of escape guarded, and an entrance effected before an alarm could be given, and the gamblers and lumsies were arreited to a man, not one escaping. The most important capture made was that of "Bob" Mays's rooms, in the rear of the eigar store at No. 131 Rieceker street, where the police barged over fifty players, together with faro and red and black layedts, almost a thousand ivery chips, and considerable cash. The entire paraphernalla of the policy and curvelope games were also secoped in. The regiment of crooks and gamblers were marched to the Mercer street station, where they will remain under lock and key until Monday, when they will be brought up for trial at the Jefferson Market police court.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 4.—The only conse-erated Catholic church in the Connecticut diocese is that of St. Patrick's, Hartford, The

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—The Democratic state udicial convention resterday nominated Hon.

The Genesia Not Ready to Satt.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Genesta lay at Polilon's shippard, at the foot of Bridge street, yesterday with her mast out. Capt. Carter said
that he would sail as soon as he could get the
mast in. He hoped to be ready by Tuesday,
but was not sure. The jury mast will be five
feet shorter than the racing mast. There was
pothing new in regard to the proposed sale of
the Genesta.

Lost His Reason in Washington. Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.—Charles Rollin Brainard, the lawyer who mysteriously disappeared nearly a year age, and who was believed to have committed sheliede, returned home to-day. He was stricken with pneumonia in Washington, and when he recovered his reason he found himself in the City of Mexico.

MLLE, RHEA has apartments at Willard's, THIRD AUDITOR WILLIAMS has returned from

his visit to Indiana.

Hon. F. Hassaurer, who died in Paris,
France, last Saturday, had been for a long
time principal owner and editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt. He served as United States
minister in South America by appointment of
President Lincoln.

TRADE IN THE PACIFIC.

American Products Well Received in the Sandwich and Samoan Archi-

The payal officer whose observations regarding American trade prospects in Central and South America were given last week in an in-terview with a Reventican reporter was again

South America were given has week in an interview with a Reventuean reporter was again seen Saturday, and a new field tappel. His three years' voyage was parity spent in the Pacific. In response to an inquiry as to American trads any my the istands of the Pacific and in the Australian religious research to be in many respects better than with the South American trads any my the istands of the Pacific and in the Australian religious seems to be in many respects better than with the South American republies, and for awhile it seemed hard to accordant for, but in convention with business men in that farways part of the world the with and wherefore became to fitth apparent.

"Pretty much all American goods found in the Pacific, among the islands clustering about Tallill, it die Flijs, among the Sannas, in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, are sent under the Inited Satars flag from Sin Francisco, and arrive at their destination in good condition, for the accidents of transportation are not so numerous as during the voyage from New York to Valparaiso. As a consequence nuckages of all sorts, containing every variety all goods called for by the markets, reach their destinations with contents in as good condition as fareign articles, so there is one point in which the competition with our English, German, and French rivals is on a nearer approach to equality. For another reason as well, it appears that American exporters stand a fairer chance in the markets whereof I am speaking than among the Spanish-peaking buyers, there seems to be a more wholesome dread of English speaking criticism, and instead of the rapid talling off in quality complained of in the Chilin and other South American mark as as soon as a demand springs up, the quality of the shipments into the Pacific are better maintained, and I found very little prejudice existing than among the spanish and instruction and the lating off in quality complained of in the Chilin and other South American mark as as soon as a demand springs up, the quality of the shi

capable of comprehending what is seen, bit of extending this prophetic vision into worlds and spaces beyond. It this the end? By no means. Moral progress has only inst began, and the day of goodness has only seen the day of goodness has only seen the day. To what glowing lights this precious spirit of progress, this unquenchable desire for goodness, rightcoances, and holiness will lead no imagination can now conceive. If prayer is the soul's sincere desire for unrepressed, the motion of a hidden fire that frombies in the broast, then is my sincere prayer that the Ethical Society may bear a noble part in changing to full fruition the yet insulsied longing for the true, the beautiful, and the good.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—A special to the Times-Democrat, from Indian territory, says: The Creek council or legislature will meet toinderstand God. The men that are not known to the world, the humble men, the inturbation to the world, the humble men, the inturbation to the world, the humble men, the inturbation men, but that are filled with the divine nature, rich in the interman, they are the theologicans, only they can't teach, but they understand is more well on the first men in the mentand lim; and be that has not in himself the divine elements he stands outside; and only just in the proportion in which Christ has come to us by an indiveding spirit, and wrought out in us something of finneli, that we ever have in regard to our God.

We should banish the idea that we are working on pay, and that God has stid to us. If you will deny be flesh and develop the spirit, I will make it worth your while. Come, let us reason together. I have a splended manistion in the heavens and if you will, work for me on earth, in yourself and as over against it, when you die you shall go to pheaven. Now it is yerry well for every man to live for immornative, but there is a great deal between commercial commutation in that way and the inspiration of a higher feeling. I rejoice in hoping and believing that my name is written in the substant had to much the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious meeting, Many materials, and the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious meeting. Many materials, who were sent from the government, being factions in the propose, will be amnounced and strengthened. A slight bearing in the interviews of their lands of severnment is also talked of. The commissioners appointed to write for the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious meeting. Many marchitems, the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious meeting. Many marchitems, the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious meeting. Many marchitems, the public weal, all indications point to a harmonious morrow at Okmulkee. This body is divided

New York, Oct. 4 .- At about 9 o'clock Sat

cese is that of St. Patrick's, Hartford. The ceremony was performed this morning. According to the rubries of the Catholic Church, before a church edifice can be consecrated it must be entirely free from debt, and never thereafter can any indebtedness be placed on it. The consecrator was Most Rev. J. J. Williams, of Boston. A solemn high mass was celebrated at 1020 o'clock, with Rt. Rev. S. S. McMahon, bishop of Hartford, celebrant. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. An orchestra of fifteen pleces, in addition to the organ and harp accompaniment of Miss Lottle Berkele, of New Haven, furnished the musical programme, which was claborate. The ceremonies were completed with pontifical vespers, with Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Laughlin, of Brooklyn, celebrant.

judicial convention yesterday nominated Hon. Wilbur F. Stone for supreme judge, Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform adopted by the national convention held at Chicago in 1881, Indorstup President Cleveland's administration; favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver; favoring the strict enforcement of the pre-emption and homestead laws as against corporations, syndicates, and individuals who fence and hold vast areas of the public domain to the exclusion of bona fide settlers; declaring that a policy for the removal of the Ute Indians from Colorado is the only measure which may be adopted for the relief of the people of the southern section of the state; denouncing foreign contract labor of every form, and lamenting the death of Gen. Grant.

now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictious are, in fact, being made at present, having been begun last year and continued during the tornado season; and resumed recently, upen the return of Lieu. Finley from an inspection tour in the west. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are, as yet, largely experimental, and are embedied in the daily published building of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

There is, Lient. Finley says, a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative position, the tornado always occurring somtheastwardly from the center of low barometric pressure and at a distance ir un one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements into the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 3 and 6 clock in the atternoon.

Its home is an area which includes the whole of lows, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkanas, the northwestern error of Arkanas, the northwestern error of Arkanas, the northwestern part of the lindian territory, eastern Kansas, couthern Wisconsin, and western illinois. Here its season extends from April to August includes. It is a frequent visitor to two other regions, one is a strip along the guil and south Atlantic coats which takes in the central portions of Alabuma, feergia, and South Carolina, over which its devarations are confined to the months of hundily into close proximity. The could dry cu The Law and Medicine.

Are law and medicine learned professions? If so, what are the tests (beside the payment of a fee) applied for admission to our law and medical colleges? Are candidates even required to write a legible hand, or to spell correctly, or to construct a sentence properly? Are put the lives and legal business interests of our families too often dependent upon ignoranties who, in large numbers, are invited or permitted to ruell into the "learned professions". A course in the "Spaneerian Business College is an juvaluable preparation for either professional or business life.

THE SCIENCE OF TORNADOES.

Terrors by Predictions.

Musicians Organized.

The Washington Musical Assembly effected a permanent organization at their meeting yesterday afternoon, and adopted bylaws, also a price list to take effect on the 1st proximo. The following officers were cheen: President, R. C. Bernays, secretary, R. Frank Cordellatressurer, Christopher Arth. The following is the committee on pricellst. F. Pierre, J. Schroeder, H. Stonsuck, H. Tavender, Nathan Stein, Jos. Allen, Jos. Caldwell, Jnc. Prosper, and John Myets.

HOW TO MAKE INDIANS GOOD

A MISSIONARY'S IMPROVEMENT ON THE REGULAR ARMY IDEA.

Father Conrardy's Colonization and Land Cultivating Plan for Civilizing the Red Man-The Besult of Years of Life in Reservations.

The following suggestions on the sattlement of the much-talked-of Indian question have been submitted to the President and Secretary Lamar by Rev. L. L. Conrardy, who has been living among the Indian tribes in the west for fifteen years in the capacity of a missionary. He spent most of his time among the Umatilla, Walla Walla and Cayuse tribes. These three tribes form a confederation and number about one thousand souls. They are the owners of about 200,000 acres of land, not more of about 500,000 acres of land, not more than 700 acres of which are under cultivation, and poorly supply those who have even given ever so much attention to agricultural pursuits, much less having any beneficial effect upon those who still follow a nomadic life. The father deprecates the policy litherto pursued, not because of any fault of the "great father," but that the Indian agents cared more to enrich themselves than to better the condition of Poor Lo.

Lo. He attributes all the ills, the red man has been heir to to a lack of system among them, which is made tenfold worse by dis-

been heir to to a lack of system among them, which is made tenfold worse by dishonest and unscrupulous agents.

The principal reasons, outside of those above mentioned, which he assigns for a lack of civilization among these tribes, are the want of some general system by which material and moral progress and education should go hand in hand together. Then he asserts that the Indians can be made self-supporting if they are taught the rudiments of agriculture, and under self-imposed instructors apply the results of such education to the tilling of the soil. He states further that the only practical and successful way to civilize them is to work them in small colonies, and to work for and with them in imparting this useful knowledge.

In advocacy of his plans he asserts that millions of acres of the public domain would be saved to the government, while the Indians would be made not only self-sustaining but self-reliant and acquire habits of industry that would cause them in a few years to vie with each other as to the products of their labor. He believes that the instructors should work, steadily and patiently, with the indians. After they are once fairly started in such pursuits they will result were the great advantages arising from their own labor. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in a year or two; but if continued must prove not only beneficial to them materially and morally but in the preservation of the race itself.

An experiment could be made, he says, "What are some of the favorite American products."
"Among the Eamoan islands American canned corned, beet is a prime favorite, and a sure road to favor and triendship is the gift of a can of Chicago corned beet, and if to that be added a box of American sardines one's position in native circles is assured."

In Fiji canned fruits are bighly prized by both whites and matives in fact, they can be found and appreciated in almost any part of the globe, but here is a notable exception to the excellence of American goods. A large porcentage of canned fruits and many canned vegetables which I encountered in Island and Anstralian markets had been subjected to the process known as "pricking," whereby the gas developed in the can as a result of unskillain or careless packing is allowed to escape through a minute hole, then the can and its contents Is again heated and while in a state of greater or less chullition a drop of soider is applied to the bole, the can is cooled and the

innoign a immitte note, then the can and its contents is again heated and while in a state of greater at less ebuilillon a drop of solder is applied to the hole, the can is cooled and the "pricking" process is completed. The result is a can offfull or vegetables in which formentation has been arrested before arriving at a destructive stage. It goes without saying that articles treated in this way are neither so healthy nor so palatable as a well-scaled puckage in the first instance.

"While in New Zealand a fine example of American sharp practice came under my observation, which will give an insight into methods which do not tend to build up international commerce on a very solid basis. Callfornia applies stand deservedly high in that as in other parts of the world, but to prevent the introduction of the dreaded coddline most into the colony extraordinary precautions have been adopted, even, in the case of the firm doing the principal business in that ine, to the sending of a trusty agent to the United States for the purpose of bringing the fruit only from the orchard wherein the pest had not made its appearance.

"On the occasion of which I became cogula-

if continued must prove not only beneficial to them materially and morally but in the preservation of the race itself.

An experiment could be made, he says, by the aid of two competent and honest men, with himself, at a cost to the government of not more than \$7,000, whereby fifteen young, vigorous Indians—being allotted 160 acres apiece for cultivating purposes—could be taught in one year the advantages set forth. This experiment should be tried in Oregon, Montana, Washington territory, Idaho and Dakota.

He declares that he will be supported by all the people in the states and territories mentioned in the undertaking. He will take fifteen or moral f given him, board them, and stay with them day and night until their education is completed. Although he desires no recompense from the government himself for his labors he would want two practical farmers as his assistants. He will devote all his time, attention, and influence to them, and guarantees to keep them in a harmonious condition during the time required to perfect them.

Of the fifteen Indians he much prefers that they be heads of families, and that out of the 160 acres allotted to each forty acres should be plowed the first year, and all the claims to be improved alike. The entire orchard wherein the pest had not made its appearance.

'On the occasion of which I became cogularing the market soon became aware that a cargo of apples filled with the dreaded moth had been landed. Upon due proof of such being the care the government destroyed the apples, and an investigation proved that the apples selected by the ngout had been replaced by the produce of an orchard known to be infected, and which were unsatable at home. It is needless to add that no more American apples will be required for that colony in a hurry.

"All gotts of Aposters, testing the content of the colony in a street of the colony in a street of the colony in a street of the colony in a colony."

"All sorts of American 'notions' find ready and constant demand, particularly in Australia and Tassmania, and if anything is remarked upon as being especially well adapted to the work intended the ready comment is, 'Oh, yes, that is an American article.' All varieties of furniture are extensively bought from the United States, and in Sydney the favored guest is given the use of the 'American rocking chair; so comfortable, you know.' If our exporters of the 160 acres allotted to each forty acres should be plowed the first year, and all the claims to be improved alike. The entire work, he suggests, should be done in common by a colony, such as plowing, harrowing, digging wells, building fences, planting trees, cultivating gardens, &c.

A house, stable, barn, shelter for horses, and shods for the protection of wayons, plows, and other agricultural implements should be built on each 150 acres, under the direction of skilled carpenters, at which the younger members of the various tribes could assist. He thinks that at the end of

could assist. He thinks that at the end of one year the colony would have such a start as never to become retrogressive. He ad-vocates the sewing of hay, grain, corn, and oats, as well the planting of garden vege-tables, &c.

The second year, he says, this land could be taken as an example by another party of Indians, enjoying the experience of their fellows, and forty acres more opened up in a similar manner. His idea is that the land thus cultivated becomes the property of the could assist. He thinks that at the end of The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Licut, John R. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that frustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may

thus cultivated becomes the property of the

a similar manner. His idea is that the land thus cultivated becomes the property of the cultivators.

Any one acquainted with farming life knows that it will take several years for the soil to pay any rich results to the tiller; but that the example thus given will cause great changes in the habits and morals of the aborigines, he says, there is no doubt, "As soon then," continued he, in conversation with a reporter, "as the Indians become self-supporting materially, school-houses should be built and competent lady teachers provided for their instruction. The old Indians, and especially the old Indian wemen, are the most miserable and least cared for mortals of any race in the world. Now, by this system they could be utilized in raising garden stuffs, and otherwise serve in the fields, so as not to be so abjectly dependent as they are now and must always remain unless something is done in a practical and systematic way to better their condition."

The reverend gentleman said, further, that not only the whites in the great northwest have great confidence in the vigorous policy of President Cleveland in his dealings with these unfortunate pegpile, but that the Indians themselves look forward for many good things from the "great father" and his edministration.

The above scheme has been submitted and is now being favorably considered by

father" and his rdministration.

The above scheme has been submitted and is now being favorably considered by the administration, and the father says he is more than confident, owing to his long residence among the Indians, and from the opinions of those to whom he has submitted his plans, that he will succeed.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. A Public Inspection to be Made To-Night and Services Commenced Shortly.

ant was projected by a number of Presby-erians. An incorporation was effected and the ollowing were named as trustees: Mr. Justice trong, Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard, Mr. Justice Strong Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews. Wm. M. Galt, Wm. Ballantyne, C. B. Jewell, James E. Fitch, Admiral S. P. Carier, and Reginald Fendall. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Messes. Ballantyne, Fitch, and Galt, with Mr. Justice Strong as chairman, and the work of building a church edifice was started. The enterprise has progressed as far as the completion of the chapel, which will be opened to-night for inspection. It is located at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and N street. It is a part of the plan of the church construction. It comprises a lecture room 8xx0 feet, Bible chass room opening into the same 17x20 feet, and a rastor's study 15x20 feet. On the second account of the sensing the second feet and a rastor's study 15x20 feet. On the second account of the sensing capacity is about 25.0. The cost of the building has been about \$25.0. It is intribled with a handsome capet and a large window of cathbodral glass set in a cut stone frame. The room is lighted at night with a bandsome expet and a large window of cathbodral glass set in a cut stone frame. The room is lighted at night with a bandsome expet and a sarge window of cathbodral glass. The rows are of unique design by the archibect, Mr. J. Cleveland Cody, of New York lare of unique cals and they are furnished with revision, of velved in terra colar color. A church organization will at once be offected and services commenced. Stanley Matthews, Wm. M. Galt, Wm. Ballan-

It is said that the President will not appoint civilians to fill the seventeen vacancies in the an unusually large class will be graduated from West Foint. It is said an exception will be made in Sergt. Brainard's case, whose Arctic fame may secure him a second lieutenancy. NOTES OF SPORT.

The Programme of the Nationals for the Current Week-To-Day's Bacing Entries at Latonia. The championships of all the leading be

call organizations are now settled, and the

publication of tables showing the relative standing of the various clubs is no longer of interest. In the League the termination of a stringgle between the Chicago and New York Clubs that will long be menorable leaves the western club in possession of the honors of the Clubs that will long be memorable leaves the western club in possession of the honors of the year, but by a very inarrow margin. St. Logis is an easy winter in the American Association, and our own Nationals have undisputed first place in the Eastern League. Some very interesting games renain to be disposed of in the pleasant (stoker days, but it will not be long until base ball speculation will be confined to the study of the season's averages, and more or less accurate prognostications concerning the make-up of next year's teams and organizations. Several weeks since The National, Refundations, Several weeks since The National, Refundations of the season of the long would be in the American Association in 1886, and there is but little reason to doubt that the statement will be verified before long. The American Association meets on the 18th instant, and on the 17th holds a joint conference meeting with the League. At the end of the two days' deliberations next year's programme will probably be pretty accurately indicated, and if any reason exists why the Nationals will not acquire membership in the American Association in will then be brought to the surface.

The Nationals play in Baltimore this afternoon, and will meet the team of that city on Isaltimore and two here. If each club shall win two games a fifth game will be contested, the spoint of playing to be sattled hereafter. On Friday and Saturday of next week the famous New York 'Usants' will be here.

Sunday Baselhall, GAMES,

At St. Louis (exhibition games)

THE TURF.

For these races THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN lects as probable winners the following

od. Third race-Porter Ashe first, O'Pallon sec-Fourth mee-Kalaia first, Elsie Baccond. Finh race-Freeiand first, Conkling second.

MR. EATON'S VIEWS.

The Efforts of the Enemies of Civil Service Reform Exposed. "My successor will, I presume, be ready to epter upon his duties on the 1st of November. said Cvil Service Commissioner Raton last night. If the President, in view of the unrea-sonable jealousies which exist shall deem it whe to supersede one or both of the other exis-sioners, I think he will do so deliberately. freely, and at the proper time. He will not be corred, either as to the time or the persons to be selected, by the impudent demands of noisy intermedialers.

freely, and at the proper time. He will not be covered, either as to the time or the persons to covered, either as to the time or the persons to covered either the change mand about reorganization are not irlends of reform, and they have but to continue their classor to make their selected as manifest as their hostility. If he shall place two members of his own party upon the commission, he will not allow any laxity of administration, or any favoritism on their rart to open the way to patromage and the spoils, which are the aim of so many of those most auxious to help him to bring about a speedy reorganization. He would, I am sure deprecate the making of a precedent for treating the office of a civil service commissioner as political, and to be filled anew by every succeeding President.

"Yet scheething must be conseded, perhapated by the commissioner as political, and to be filled anew by every succeeding President.

"Net scheething must be conseded, perhapated, Knowing, as the President does, that the work of the commission is both new and complicated, and that it is not, like the work of other parts of the service, exonained in familiar regulations. I think he fally appreciates that a new commissioner will gub much by serving for a time with one or more of those familiar with the work.

"No disguised enemy of reform could deal it a more disastrous blow than to bring about an immediate change of all the commissioners. But some of these enemies ment yet more than that by what they call a reorganization. They hope there may be county appeted to understand the President and his Catinot any better than they do the enlightened and growing public opinion which demands reform. Having notion the season of the federal ervice, He has four or five times amended the latter in the way of making them more definite and effective, but without making one radical change. On what rajional basts then do those chemies attempt coercion, or assume that the freedent will regulate his piedges and all for his party and his country."

The President on Saturday made the following appointments: John Cardwell, of Texas, agent and consul general of the United States at Caire. Owen McGarr, of Caiffornia, consul general in Ecnador. Thomas R. Jernigan, of North Carolina, consul at Montevidee: Madison Allen Lybrook, of Indiana, at Algiers; Lewis Gebhardt Read, of New York, at Barbadoes; Heury L. Morritt, of Illinois, at Algi Langellei Otto E. Reimar, of New York, at Santiago de Cuba, and George R. Goodwin, of Massachusetts, at Annaberg, kingdom of Sarony. To be assistant appraisers of merchandise at Philadelphia, George H. Hoffman and George R. Snowden. To be surveyor general of Montana, Benjamin H. Green, of New Orleans, Mr. Cardwell is the editor of the Austin (Tex.) Statesman, and is reported to be quite wealthy. Mr. McGarr is a lawyer of Mississippi. Mr. Jernigan is a well-known North Carolina lawyer. Mr. Ilybrook is at present vice consul at Havre, Mr. Bead is connected with the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Merritt is a lawyer. Mr. Reimar is a New York merchant. Mr. Goodwin is connected with the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Merritt is a lawyer. Mr. Reimar is a New York merchant. Mr. Goodwin is connected with the Boston Peat. Mr. Green is a native of South Carolina, and has been twice chief engineer of the state of Georgia, and is regarded as a good business man. agent and consul general of the United States

For Washington and vicinity-Cooler, fair reather followed by slowly rising tempera-

Thermometric readings-3 s. m., 65.00; 7 s. m., 64.5°; 11 a. m., 56.5°; 3 p. m., 65.5°; 7 p. m., 65.3°; 10 p. m., 55.0°; 11 p. m., 49.0°. Mean temperature, 57.5°; maximum, 67.1°; minimum, 49.6°; mean relative humidity, 69.3°; total precipitation, .00 inches.

MR, J. W. FOSTER'S OPINIONS

A TALK WITH THE EX-MINISTER TO KING ALFONSO'S COURT.

Spain Favorable to the Treaty—The New Diplomatic Appointments Indorsed-Some New Facts About the Carolins Islands-America the Foremast Na-

A reporter for THE REPUBLICAN called on Hon. John W. Foster, ex-minister to Spain, last evening, and inquired regarding the Spanish commercial treaty. Mr. Foster manifested much reluctance to giving any deteiled information, as he said that should more properly be obtained from the Department of State. He stated, however, that the Spanish government had shown a very friendly spirit toward the new administra-tion, and he thought it was disposed to meet the views of the latter respecting the regulation of commercial affairs with Cuba. "How have the new ministers to the

tion, and be thought it was disposed to meet the views of the latter respecting the regulation of commercial affairs with Cuba.

"How have the new ministers to the European courts been received abroad?" asked the reporter.

"Very well, I think; both by the governments to which they are accredited and by American residents at their respective posts. One of the appointments most criticised at home I believe, at the time it was made, that of Mr. Phelps to London, bids fair to prove one of the most fit and well-chosen of all President Cleveland's diplomatic nominations. Mr. Lowell gained more reputation is England than any other of our representatives to that country for many years, and Mr. Phelps's position as his successor was a very trying one, but he has passed the ordeal of his introduction to the official and social society of London with great success and is, besides, very popular with the American colony there.

"The fact is that Secretary Bayard has been too severely criticised for the diplomatic and consular appointments of the present administration. In the first place, they are not understood to be department, but presidential or Cabinet appointments, for which the Secretary of State is not wholly responsible, and in the second place they have generally been good selections. It was expected, as a matter of course, that all the diplomatic places would be changed with the advent of the Democratic party to power; but in the interest of civil service and consular efficiency, I would have been glad to see fewer changes made in the consulates. In the Department of State, however, for the administration of which Secretary Bayard is responsible, thus far few if any removals have been made. I, in common with Republicans generally, expect very little observance of the principles of civil service and consular efficiency, I would have been glad to see formany and Spata respecting the Caroline islands have been amically settled?"

"Think it very probable that the telegram amounting the final settlement of the questi

Official Announcements. Official Announcements.

The acting comptroller of the treasury has nothed Messra. W. B. Moses, Francis Pratt, P. Donohue, and Simon Carmody, of this city, to make up the deficit of \$757 on the accounts of J. R. O'heirne, late Indian agent. The gentlemen naned were Mr. O'heirne's bondsman.

The Postoffice Department has ruled that a female postmaster though a minor under the laws of the state in which she is appointed can give a valid kend, the sureles of a minor being held at common law.

A number of the newly appointed postmasters hold state or municipal offices of more or less importance, and are troubled about Presi-

Detective McDevitt's Reinstatement. Capt. William II. Natley called on the com-cissioners Saturday and notified them that numeroners saturday and notified them that relective Melbevitt was a member of his company in 1861. Capt. Nathey's company was the fourth company service for the defense of this city. Melbevitt is not only eligible, according to common consent amount homes men, and destrable as an appointee to the position of detective, but his courted as a private detective has been thoroughly clean, while his knowledge of the business is second to none.

For the Ladies. For the Ladies.

The grand opening of fall and winter millinery, laces, and everything that is dear to the feminine heart, is announced to take place at Noot's, 415 Thirteenth street, two doors above Pennsylvania avenue, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The display of Imported novelites embraces all the choicest designs in the millinery art, and will be sold at correct prices. No eards have been issued.

A Cold Wave Coming.

The weather was pleasant and bracing yesterday morning, but toward evening it got chilly, and at night everybody expected that it would get down to the freezing point before morning. The signal office sent out a bulletin, saying that a cold wave was coming and that the temperature would fall from 15° to 25° in the next twenty-four hours. At midnight it was uncomfortably cold, and the cold seemed to penatrate in spite of the wraps. RAILWAY NOTES. . In the case of Engineer Cook, who was killed hear Oneonia, N. Y., the coroner's jury have indicted Brakeman Haywood for manislaughter in the first degree and Conductor Moffeth for manslaughter in the third degree.

In the first degree and Conductor Moffeth for manslaughter in the third degree.

A dispatch from Chester, Pa., says: 'The track layers on the new Philadelphia extension of the Battimore and Ohio railroad have reached this city. A temporary bridge has been erected over Chester creek, and this morning the first train, consisting of an engine and about fifteen ear, ran into the city. The grading between here and the Philadelphia city line is about finished, and nothing remains but to lay the track and to erect bridges, the abutments of which are already completed.'

The rumor of a proposed extension of the Lehigh Valley ruitroad and the development of its coal property is denied by an official of the company. He said that there was an understanding between the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley in regard to their future traffic arrangements in the antiractic coal regions, and that in the event of the Pennsylvania railroad extending its Schuylkii Valley line beyond possible connections may be established with the Lehigh Valley. No contracts have been made with this object in view, but the inatter has been tailed about, and will, it is said, be accomplished if the Reading Railroad Company persists in its refusal to enter into amicable relations with the Pennsylvania.

On the subject of railway building for Issa, the Railway Age contains a summary of the

persists in its refusal to enter into smicable relations with the Pennsylvania.

On the subject of railway building for 1885,
the Baliway Age contains a summary of the
active enterprises—not those numerous undertakings of former years which have been lying
dormant and many of which will awake to
new life. In this summary it is shown that
Maryland has in progress one new road of
seventy-seven miles, and in the same state another line is proposed, eight miles is length. In
Virginia there are in progress three railways of
forny-four miles, and four others of 170 miles
are proposed. In West Virginia four roads of
eighty four miles are in progress, and seven of
22 miles are proposed. In the aggregate it is
shown that on over 600 railways—making allowance for some whose lines list in more than one
state—with an aggregate proposed length of
over 4,600 miles, which have been either
placed under construction or projected thus far
during the present year, and on about 230 of
these, with a contemplated mileage of over
9,000 miles work has been in progress. Of
these 9,000 miles something less than 2,000
miles have been completed since Jan. 1. The
table shows that the southern states are awakening to new tife and hope, no less than 1750
in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and
tenerses, the activity is expectably noticeable
and cheering. The year opposed with glocal
and depression in business circles, and yet condicate has been so far restored that money is
teginning to seek with eager-mess investment in
railway building, and the remaining three
mouthsof the year are lively to winness still
greater movement in that direction.